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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**IN RE GOOGLE PLAY STORE
ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

This Document Relates To:

Epic Games Inc. v. Google LLC et al., Case No.
3:20-cv-05671-JD

*In re Google Play Consumer Antitrust
Litigation*, Case No. 3:20-cv-05761-JD

State of Utah et al. v. Google LLC et al., Case
No. 3:21-cv-05227-JD

Match Group, LLC et al. v. Google LLC et al.,
Case No. 3:22-cv-02746-JD

Case No. 3:21-md-02981-JD

**DEFENDANTS' REPLY TO
PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSES TO
MINUTE ORDER QUESTIONS**

Judge: Hon. James Donato
Date: January 31, 2023 at 1:30 p.m.
Courtroom: 11

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1 Google and Plaintiffs sharply disagree as to whether Google’s long-standing approach to
 2 chat preservation—automatically preserving history “on” chats and providing written instructions
 3 and reminders to custodians regarding the use and preservation of history “off” chats—is
 4 reasonable. If the Court concludes that Plaintiffs are right and that Google got it wrong, then the
 5 remedy must be limited to addressing the actual prejudice shown by Plaintiffs, if any. *See* Fed. R.
 6 Civ. P. 37(e)(1). As the Court advised the parties, any “proposed remedies must be specific and
 7 proportionate.” Civil Minutes at 2, MDL ECF No. 415.

8 So what actual prejudice is at issue? Plaintiffs do not, and could not, claim that they were
 9 prejudiced by the loss of any chats sent before August 2020, when Epic filed the first Complaint in
 10 these actions. Nor do they argue that this issue affected the tens of thousands of non-chat
 11 documents produced by Google that post-date August 2020 or the millions that pre-date August
 12 2020.

13 Rather, any conceivable prejudice here is confined to the *post-August 2020* chats of 21
 14 Google custodians. *See* Google’s Responses to the Court’s Questions Regarding Preservation of
 15 Chat Messages at 5-8 (“Google’s Responses”), MDL ECF No. 429. And even then, any
 16 conceivable prejudice extends only to a subset of chats, because “threaded” chats are
 17 automatically preserved and only “non-threaded” chats require the custodian to turn history “on”
 18 for preservation to occur.¹ Even as to these non-threaded chats, the only ones at issue are relevant
 19 chats, if any, that the custodian participated in (contrary to Google’s instructions) and for which no
 20 participant turned history “on” (also contrary to Google’s instructions). Moreover, the prejudice
 21 from the loss, if any, of post-August 2020 chats is necessarily limited because the core conduct
 22 challenged by Plaintiffs relates to business or product design decisions that were taken years
 23 before Plaintiffs filed their complaints.

24
 25
 26 ¹ Google automatically (with no user action required) preserves the chat threads within threaded
 27 rooms/spaces in which an employee on legal hold participates. *See* Declaration of Gregory
 28 Johnson (“Johnson Decl.”) ¶ 8, MDL ECF No. 429-3. Plaintiffs concede that threaded rooms are
 not at issue. *See* Plaintiffs’ Responses to Minute Order Questions (“Plaintiffs’ Responses”) at 1
 n.1, 12, MDL ECF No. 428.

Despite the narrow range of prejudice that could potentially warrant a remedy, Plaintiffs have sought draconian and disproportionate sanctions: (1) an adverse inference jury instruction and (2) precluding Google from arguing that there is “no evidence” with respect to “*any* of Plaintiffs’ claims or factual allegations.” Plaintiffs’ Responses at 12 (emphasis added). As discussed in Google’s prior brief and below, these remedies are not available here as a matter of law because, whatever the Court decides about the reasonableness of Google’s practices, Google did not act with the “intent to deprive” Plaintiffs of evidence, and such remedies would, in any event, be disproportionate to any finding of wrongdoing.

Finally, Plaintiffs argue that Google was not transparent with Plaintiffs and the Court regarding its approach to chat preservation. As discussed below, Google contends that it took reasonable steps to preserve chat messages. If the Court ultimately disagrees after this hearing, that does not render false Google’s earlier statement that it was taking appropriate steps to preserve evidence. And when Plaintiffs raised concerns about Google’s preservation of chats, Google disclosed—as Plaintiffs admit—that history “off” chats are not automatically preserved.

Google submits that this case, which affects the design of a product used by millions of consumers, thousands of developers, and numerous smartphone manufacturers, should be decided on the merits. If the Court concludes that Google erred in its approach to chat preservation, it should issue a tailored remedy to address any actual prejudice shown by Plaintiffs. But the Court should reject Plaintiffs’ invitation to drastically tilt the scales in their favor.

I. GOOGLE ACCURATELY TOLD THE COURT THAT IT TOOK APPROPRIATE STEPS TO PRESERVE RELEVANT EVIDENCE

Plaintiffs’ contention that Google improperly told the Court on October 1, 2020, that it took “appropriate steps to preserve all evidence relevant to the issues reasonably evident in this action” ignores the steps that Google took to preserve relevant evidence.

Google’s October 1, 2020 statement was accurate. By that date, Google had already taken appropriate steps to preserve relevant evidence, including chats. *See* Google’s Responses at 2-3. Some of these steps were technical measures: Google implemented a back-end legal hold that automatically preserved all emails, history “on” chats, and other documents. As is common in civil

1 litigation, another step included issuing legal hold notices to potential custodians. Specifically,
 2 with respect to chats, Google issued a hold notice instructing recipients not to use Google Chat to
 3 discuss topics listed in the hold notice or to turn history “on” for any such discussions. *See*
 4 Declaration of Brian C. Rocca (“Rocca Decl.”) ¶¶ 8-9, MDL ECF No. 429-1; Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 4-
 5 6.

6 Google’s statement that it took “appropriate steps” to preserve evidence is consistent with
 7 the 2015 amendments to Rule 37, which was intended to address a trend of “litigants []
 8 expend[ing] excessive effort and money on preservation in order to avoid the risk of severe
 9 sanctions” and emphasizes the principles of reasonableness and proportionality in deploying
 10 preservation efforts. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37* advisory committee’s note to 2015 amendment (“This
 11 rule recognizes that ‘reasonable steps’ to preserve suffice; it does not call for perfection.”).

12 Plaintiffs claim that Google’s statement that it took “appropriate steps” was inaccurate
 13 because it was unreasonable for Google to rely on its custodians to preserve relevant chats by
 14 turning history “on.” But that ignores that Google *also* instructed its custodians *not* to use Google
 15 Chats for such discussions and preserved all history “on” and threaded chats. Plaintiffs have not
 16 identified authority establishing that the only appropriate way to preserve chat messages is through
 17 automatic, technological preservation.² To the contrary, the Court in *Function Media, L.L.C. v.*
 18 *Google, Inc.*, denied a request for a spoliation instruction based on Google’s decision, after
 19 litigation began, to “suspend the practice of saving all instant messages.” No. 2:07-cv-279-CE,
 20 2011 WL 4017953, at *3 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 9, 2011), *aff’d*, 708 F.3d 1310 (Fed. Cir. 2013). The
 21 court found that no spoliation instruction was necessary because Google instructed employees “to
 22 change the setting for instant messages to ‘on the record’ (or saved) for communications that
 23 involved matter[s] subject to a litigation hold” and implemented a litigation hold. *Id.*

24
 25
 26 ² Plaintiffs incorrectly claim that if history is turned “off” “there is no way for the recipient to
 27 preserve that message within the Google Chat program.” Plaintiffs’ Responses at 4. As Mr. Lopez
 28 testified, the Google Chat product includes a “Forward to Inbox” feature that allows an individual
 to save messages for longer-term archiving. 1/12/23 Hr’g Tr. at 30:3-6 (Lopez).

At a minimum, even if the Court were to ultimately conclude that Google’s chat preservation steps were not appropriate, that conclusion would not mean that Google falsely stated that it was taking appropriate steps. Google’s approach to chat preservation predates this litigation by at least five years, *see* Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 8-9, and Google is not aware of any court that has held that Google’s approach or any similar approach to chat preservation is inadequate.

II. PLAINTIFFS’ PROPOSED SANCTIONS WOULD INVITE THE JURY TO DECIDE THIS CASE ON THE BASIS OF SANCTIONS RATHER THAN THE MERITS

Plaintiffs’ submission makes clear that the jury would be invited to decide Plaintiffs’ claims on the basis of sanctions rather than the merits. Plaintiffs’ request that the Court issue an adverse inference instruction to the jury *and* order that Google “be precluded from arguing that there is ‘no evidence’ of *any* of Plaintiffs’ claims or factual allegations” would relieve Plaintiffs of the burden of proving the merits of their claims and invite the jury to find for Plaintiffs based on potentially lost chats from a small group of custodians during a narrow time period. Plaintiffs’ Responses at 8, 12 (emphasis added). As the Court observed, “this is a sizable, important, complicated antitrust case” and the jury should not be given an “invitation . . . to decide it all on the basis of missing chats.” 1/12/23 Hr’g Tr. at 134:20-22.

The severe sanctions Plaintiffs propose are unwarranted here for three reasons: *First*, none of Plaintiffs’ proposed sanctions are sufficiently tailored to “fit the wrong” because the prejudice to Plaintiffs, if any, is at most minimal. *Second*, Plaintiffs misstate both the facts and the law in asserting that Google acted with the intent to deprive Plaintiffs of information for use in this litigation and cannot show that the loss of any post-Complaint chats was intentional, rather than at most negligent or grossly negligent. *Third*, Plaintiffs’ proposal to bar Google from asserting that Plaintiffs lack evidence on “any of Plaintiffs’ claims or factual allegations” cannot be issued absent a finding of intent to deprive, lacks any authority, and would violate Google’s due process rights by imposing a sanction on claims and facts wholly unaffected by allegedly lost post-Complaint chats from a subset of custodians.

A. Plaintiffs’ Proposed Sanctions Vastly Exceed Any Possible Prejudice

Rule 37 authorizes sanctions “no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(1), from loss of ESI caused by negligent or grossly negligent conduct. Even if the loss was the result of a party’s intent to deprive others of relevant evidence, the “remedy should fit the wrong” and severe sanctions should not be ordered when “lesser measures . . . would be sufficient to redress the loss.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 advisory committee’s note to 2015 amendment; *see also* Google’s Responses at 4-5, MDL ECF No. 429. Plaintiffs’ proposed sanctions vastly exceed the outer bounds of an appropriate remedy in this case because Plaintiffs do not demonstrate any actual prejudice to their ability to litigate their claims on the merits. The record shows that Plaintiffs have extensive evidence to litigate their claims and they have, at most, been minimally prejudiced by any loss of chats post-dating Epic’s August 2020 Complaint from a limited number of custodians. *See* Google’s Responses at 5-8.

1. Plaintiffs Fail to Identify Any Prejudice from Lost Chats

The “prejudice inquiry looks to whether the spoiling party’s actions impaired the non-spoiling party’s ability to go to trial or threatened to interfere with the rightful decision of the case.” *Leon v. IDX Sys. Corp.*, 464 F.3d 951, 959 (9th Cir. 2006) (alterations and internal quotation marks omitted). But Plaintiffs do not identify any prejudice—a word that does not appear once in their submission—to their ability to litigate this case on the merits or go to trial and instead speculate that lost “[c]hats undoubtedly relate to issues of critical importance to the case.” Plaintiffs’ Responses at 11. Relevance alone is insufficient to establish prejudice. *See Matthew Enter., Inc. v. Chrysler Grp. LLC*, No. 13-cv-04236-BLF, 2016 WL 2957133, at *4 (N.D. Cal. May 23, 2016) (denying sanctions for lost emails where moving party failed to show prejudice). Nor do Plaintiffs identify any issue on which they lack sufficient evidence to litigate their claims on the merits. *See also* Google’s Responses at 5-8.

Plaintiffs speculate that they have lost evidence relevant to the “heart of Plaintiffs’ damages and tying theories” by pointing to post-Complaint developments relating to the service fees charged to developers and Google’s “User Choice Billing” program. Plaintiffs’ Responses at 11. Not so. Plaintiffs’ damages, if any, will be proven based on the actual service fees that Google

1 charges to app developers, what consumers actually pay to those developers, and whether any
 2 reductions in fees are actually passed on to consumers. That evidence is in the 13 terabytes of data
 3 that Google has produced to Plaintiffs and that their expert reports have relied on to advance
 4 Plaintiffs’ damages theories. Plaintiffs do not explain how internal chats among Google employees
 5 could add anything to that data, nor have any of Plaintiffs’ experts claimed to be unable to opine
 6 on damages because of missing chats. Similarly, Plaintiffs’ tying claims are based on product
 7 design decisions that predate Epic’s Complaint by many years. *See, e.g.*, Match Plaintiffs’ FAC
 8 ¶ 197, MDL ECF No. 380 (alleging that “Google’s efforts to force app developers to use Google
 9 Play Billing dates to at least 2013”). Plaintiffs do not explain how post-Complaint chats would
 10 meaningfully impact the analysis given the millions of documents—including thousands of
 11 chats—that Google has produced.

12 2. Minimal or No Prejudice Warrants Less Severe Sanctions

13 Because Plaintiffs can show “very little, if any, prejudice,” the “‘extreme sanctions’ of
 14 preclusion or an adverse inference” are not appropriate. *Goonewardena v. N.Y. Workers Comp.*
 15 *Bd.*, 258 F. Supp. 3d 326, 348 (S.D.N.Y. 2017), *aff’d*, 788 F. App’x 779 (2d Cir. 2019). This is
 16 “not . . . a case in which Plaintiffs are bereft of evidence to support their claims.” *In re Keurig*
 17 *Green Mountain Single-Serve Coffee Antitrust Litig.*, 341 F.R.D. 474, 508 (S.D.N.Y. 2022)
 18 (denying adverse inference sanction).

19 In the event Plaintiffs are found to have demonstrated any prejudice, the more appropriate
 20 remedies proposed by Google could be narrowly tailored to cure that prejudice. For example, if
 21 Plaintiffs show prejudice from the lack of “candid” post-Complaint chats (as they claim),
 22 Google’s proposal to produce retained chats from other custodians is tailored to that specific
 23 prejudice and would advance, rather than impede, resolution of this case on the merits. *See*
 24 Google’s Responses at 9.

25 Plaintiffs themselves recognized that production of chats from other custodians would
 26 substantially cure any possible prejudice. In October 2021, after Google clarified that history “off”
 27 chats are not automatically preserved, Plaintiffs explained that, had they known that earlier, they
 28 “would have requested that Google collect instant messages for all custodians throughout the

1 extended collection period.” MDL ECF No. 429-1 at 120. In other words, Plaintiffs recognized
 2 that an appropriate remedy for the loss of some post-Complaint chats is to search for more post-
 3 Complaint chats. Plaintiffs do not explain why the remedy they proposed is now insufficient.

4 **B. Plaintiffs Are Not Entitled to an Adverse Inference**

5 Plaintiffs misread *Meta Platforms, Inc. v. BrandTotal Ltd.* as standing for the proposition
 6 that “[a] court may order an adverse inference instruction,” Plaintiffs’ Responses at 9, if it finds
 7 that a party has control over the evidence, an obligation to preserve, and “that the records were
 8 destroyed with a ‘culpable state of mind.’” No. 20-cv-07182-JCS, 2022 WL 1990225, at *5 (N.D.
 9 Cal. June 6, 2022). *BrandTotal* does not say that.

10 *First*, as *BrandTotal* itself makes clear, the three-part test described by Judge Spero is used
 11 “to determine whether spoliation occurred”—not to determine whether to impose an adverse
 12 inference instruction under Rule 37. *See BrandTotal*, 2022 WL 1990225, at *5 (emphasis added).
 13 Rule 37(e)(2) makes crystal clear that, with respect to ESI, an adverse inference instruction is
 14 available “only upon finding that the party acted with the intent to deprive another party of the
 15 information’s use in the litigation.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(2); Google’s Responses at 10-11.

16 *Second*, the portion of *BrandTotal* quoted by Plaintiffs describes the Court’s “inherent
 17 authority” to sanction spoliation. But Rule 37 “forecloses reliance on inherent authority” to
 18 sanction parties for the loss of ESI. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 advisory committee’s note to 2015
 19 amendment; *see also Chinitz v. Intero Real Est. Servs.*, No. 18-cv-05623-BLF, 2020 WL 7389417,
 20 at *4 (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2020) (the court “does not have the inherent authority to impose adverse
 21 inference instructions because the evidence in question . . . consists of ESI”).

22 Properly evaluated under an “intent to deprive” standard, Plaintiffs’ claim that “Google
 23 knowingly and intentionally chose to violate its discovery obligations” is not supported by the full
 24 record before the Court. Plaintiffs’ Responses at 10. That record shows the opposite: Google took
 25 multiple steps to preserve relevant chats rather than attempting to intentionally destroy them.
 26 These steps included implementing a “back end” hold to preserve “history-on chats”; distributing
 27 legal hold notices to 383 employees; sending “repeated emails” reminding employees of the hold;
 28 and “[i]n almost every such reminder,” emphasizing the importance of retaining chats by

1 instructing employees to take steps to “preserve them.” Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 4-5. These actions are
 2 entirely inconsistent with an intent to deprive Plaintiffs of chats.³ Nor does Plaintiffs’ passing
 3 reliance on a training that no custodian in this case has testified to having seen establish an intent
 4 to destroy. *See* 1/12/23 Hr’g Tr. at 101:18-19 (Rosenberg) (“This is not – this is the not [*sic*]
 5 training that I remember”); PX-120, MDL ECF No. 414-13. While the Court may disagree with
 6 the reasonableness of Google’s approach, a defendant that “sloppily implemented [its] litigation
 7 hold by not following up with certain of its custodians sooner to make sure that net was capturing
 8 what was required” acts negligently, not with an intent to deprive. *Keurig*, 341 F.R.D. at 521.

9 **C. Plaintiffs’ Request to Preclude Google from Establishing a Defense Based on**
 10 **Lack of Evidence Lacks Authority and Is Overbroad**

11 Plaintiffs ask the Court, without citing any authority, to order that Google “be precluded
 12 from arguing that there is ‘no evidence’ of any of Plaintiffs’ claims or factual allegations.”
 13 Plaintiffs’ Responses at 12. As Google explained in its post-hearing brief, that request should be
 14 denied because it is unavailable here, would violate Google’s due process rights, and is not
 15 proportionate to any possible prejudice in light of the voluminous production available to
 16 Plaintiffs. *See* Google’s Responses at 12-14. In addition, Plaintiffs fail to cite any authority to
 17 support their proposed order, Plaintiffs’ Responses at 12, and the remedy is far too broad because
 18 it would constrain Google’s defense as to conduct unaffected by post-Complaint chats.

19 Plaintiffs’ proposal to preclude Google from asserting that “any” claim or fact in the case
 20 advanced by Plaintiffs lacks evidence would prevent Google from explaining to the jury that
 21 Plaintiffs lack evidence of factual allegations or claims arising out of conduct before Google had
 22 an obligation to preserve chats. The parties agree that *only* chats post-dating August 13, 2020 are
 23 relevant to Plaintiffs’ sanctions motion. *See* Plaintiffs’ Responses at 3, 8. Plaintiffs speculate only
 24

25 ³ In fact, *BrandTotal* supports the conclusion that Google’s preservation efforts were at most
 26 negligent. The defendant in *BrandTotal* “negligently failed to take steps to counteract the
 27 automatic deletion” of certain databases and “affirmatively acted to alter its programs to cease
 28 collecting” some relevant data. *BrandTotal Ltd.*, 2022 WL 1990225, at *6. The court denied the
 plaintiff’s request for an adverse inference instruction because it had not shown intentional
 destruction “to be the most likely explanation for the ongoing automatic deletion.” *Id.*

1 that they may have lost access to helpful post-Complaint chats without explaining how any
 2 conduct before August 2020 could have been affected by the loss of those chats. *See id.* at 11. But
 3 as Google explains above and in its prior brief, regardless of the time period, an order limiting
 4 Google’s defense based on Plaintiffs’ lack of evidence would be disproportionate in light of
 5 extensive discovery on every important issue in the case and the, at most, minimal prejudice to
 6 Plaintiffs. *See* Google’s Responses at 12-14.

7 **III. GOOGLE’S STATEMENTS ABOUT THE FUNCTIONALITY OF GOOGLE**
 8 **CHAT AND ITS LEGAL HOLD TOOL WERE ACCURATE**

9 Plaintiffs claim that certain statements made by Google in a November 11, 2021 letter to
 10 Plaintiffs and the December 9, 2021 Joint Case Management Statement were false. That is wrong.
 11 Google accurately described the technological functionality of its internal tools and plainly
 12 disclosed to Plaintiffs that history “off” chats were not subject to an automatic hold. Plaintiffs also
 13 do not explain how Google’s statements prejudiced them, particularly in light of the fact that they
 14 acknowledge that Google informed them in October 2021, before any depositions began, that it
 15 does not automatically preserve history “off” chats. *See* Plaintiffs’ Responses at 6.

16 **A. Google’s Statements in the November 11, 2021 Letter Were Accurate**

17 Google’s November 11, 2021 letter responded to Plaintiffs’ question, in an October 29,
 18 2021, letter regarding “[t]he step-by-step technological processes required to be taken by
 19 individuals who received litigation hold notices to preserve instant messages.” MDL ECF No.
 20 429-1 at 119. In describing that process, Google noted that it “does not have the ability to change
 21 default settings for individual custodians with respect to the chat history setting. *See* Exhibit B,
 22 Google Workspace Admin Help page re: chat history.” *Id.* at 135. This statement was accurate.
 23 *See* Declaration of Genaro Lopez (“Lopez Decl.”) ¶¶ 2-3. The Google Chat product and Vault—
 24 Google’s legal hold tool—do not have functionality that allows Google to control default history
 25 settings on an individual-by-individual basis. *Id.* ¶ 3. The publicly available help page regarding
 26 chat history and the Vault product that Google cited in and attached to its letter explained that chat
 27 history can be set at the group level. *See* MDL ECF No. 429-1 at 145 (describing how to set chat
 28 history for an “organizational unit”). Although it is possible to work around the limitations of the

1 Google Chat product by creating groups, such as organizational units, and changing the chat
 2 settings for those groups, those potential solutions have their own limitations and drawbacks. *See*
 3 Lopez Decl. ¶ 4.

4 This is confirmed by Mr. Lopez’s testimony. Mr. Lopez did not testify that Google could
 5 change default settings for individual custodians or that it was possible to set defaults on a
 6 custodian-by-custodian basis. Rather, he acknowledged that it is possible “to set ‘History on’ as
 7 the default for all employees on legal hold,” 1/12/23 Hr’g Tr. at 43:22-24, and he explained that
 8 this would occur at a group level. *See id.* at 48:21-49:2. Mr. Lopez further testified that Google has
 9 not taken this approach for logistical and technical reasons. *See id.* at 49:8-16, 60:17-22.

10 **B. Google’s Statements in the December 9, 2021 Statement Were Accurate**

11 Google’s statement in the December 9, 2021 Joint Case Management Statement that it had
 12 employed “all available preservation methods via its legal hold tool, and active management by
 13 legal counsel at every step of the process” was accurate. MDL ECF No. 159 at 10. There is no
 14 dispute that Google’s “back-end hold” automatically preserves documents including history “on”
 15 chats. Johnson Decl. ¶ 4. But Google’s legal hold tool, Vault, is not able to collect or retain history
 16 “off” chats—preserving history “off” chats is therefore not an “available preservation method via
 17 its legal hold tool.” Google disclosed that fact to Plaintiffs, attaching a copy of publicly available
 18 information about Vault to the November 11, 2021 letter.⁴ That attachment states: “If you turn
 19 history [o]ff, messages are deleted after 24 hours. *Vault can’t hold, retain, or search direct*
 20 *messages that are sent with history turned off.*” MDL ECF No. 429-1 at 145 (emphasis added).
 21 Nor do Plaintiffs contend that Vault can preserve history “off” chats. Indeed, this entire dispute is
 22 about what steps Google should have taken in light of Vault’s technical limitation. Google has
 23 also actively managed the legal hold process, including with respect to chats. *See* Johnson Decl.
 24 ¶¶ 4-6 (explaining instructions and reminders to custodians related to chat preservation).

25
 26
 27 ⁴ “Turn chat history on or off for users,” Google Workspace Admin Help,
 28 <https://support.google.com/a/answer/7664184?hl=en> (last accessed Jan. 27, 2023).

1 DATED: January 27, 2023

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